

LODGE PLEADS FOR ADEQUATE DEFENCE

Senator Urges Creation of National Council to Guide Action.

TELLS OF DEFECTS IN ARMY AND NAVY

Puts on Congress Larger Share of Blame for Military Unpreparedness.

Washington, Jan. 15.—In a speech citing defects of both army and navy, Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, gave impetus to-day to the movement for an investigation of national defenses by advocating the creation of a national council to which may be committed the task of preparing and keeping prepared the United States for the exigencies of war.

Mr. Lodge disavowed any partisan motive in urging a full investigation. "I wish the people to have the condition of our national defenses clearly and honestly presented to them," he said, "and then decide what they wish to have done. If the people are to be intelligently on this question—and I am sure they are—a very deep interest in it, they should have the facts presented to them in a clear and condensed form and as the result of an examination conducted by men of whose ability, honesty and good judgment they have entire confidence."

In addition to the national council of defense the Senator approved of the idea of a general staff in the navy as well as in the army. He asserted that the army was neither properly balanced, properly proportioned nor properly equipped, and that the navy was very strong in certain directions and weak in others, and had little or no equipment in important particulars. Senator Lodge paid tribute to Secretary Garrison by reading a long extract from the latter's annual report on the subject of military preparedness, in the lesson to be drawn from the European war. "The Secretary of War makes a statement upon the general question of national defense," said Mr. Lodge, "which seems to me as remarkable for the courage with which facts are faced as it is for the clearness, strength and the power with which those facts are stated."

Fault of Congress.
Senator Lodge said that the national defense "is not only imperfect and unbalanced, but it has grave and in some instances fatal deficiencies." He designated as the cause of the military defects and said they were "almost wholly due to Congress."

An adequate national defense, the Senator said, could be obtained with out additional expenditure. "Cut off our needless army posts, navy yards and stations," he advised. "Lay aside for a few years appropriations for public buildings and river and harbor improvements where they are not needed, drop all the expenditures which are designed for spots where votes are lying thickest, and you will have money enough to provide for a sufficient army and an adequate navy without adding to the burden of taxation."

Mr. Lodge warned the Senate that the ocean barrier which defended the country in 1776 and in 1812 had been destroyed by steam and electricity. "I am sure," he said, "that the nation stood an invitation to aggression and attack."

The Senator asserted that not only the regular army, but the militia, was highly defective, adding that the Panama Canal was "comparably and most inadequately protected" against being blown up and blocked for months by agents or spies of a hostile nation.

He said the recommendation of Secretary Garrison for 25,000 more men was very moderate, and he expressed regret that only sixteen men were on the reserve list, subject to be called back to the colors to fill the gaps which war would make in the regular army.

Short of Artillery.
Senator Lodge declared the army was without sufficient artillery and artillery ammunition, and declared available testimony showed that the guns in the fortifications were of such a range that they carried no foreign warships of the latest designs. The army had practically no motor trucks for transport or armored motor cars with machine guns.

"The difficulty appears to be," Mr. Lodge continued, "according to the War Department, that no satisfactory motor truck has yet been developed in the United States."

Canada had bought several American motor trucks, and "apparently thinks them entirely sufficient for use in the field."

As to the navy, Senator Lodge said most destroyers were needed, but the most obvious weakness was in submarines. The worst deficiency was in scout cruisers, the United States having only three, against 24 in England, 41 in Germany and 13 in Japan.

"I have," he said, "heard of scout cruisers," declared the Senator, "to protect and give warning of the approach of a hostile fleet for 6,000 miles of coast on the Atlantic and Pacific. If they were concentrated on the Atlantic coast, they would have to cover 1,000 miles a day to patrol the coast, and they are slow ships."

More Air Craft Needed.
The European war, he said, had demonstrated the value of aircraft, yet the army had only thirteen aeroplanes, no Zeppelins or dirigible airships, no armored aeroplanes, and no guns suitable for aeroplanes. The navy had twelve aeroplanes and no Zeppelins or dirigibles.

Mr. Lodge declared he had been informed that the appropriation for naval aircraft had not been expended, the delay being due, among other things, to failure of the American manufacturers to supply the requirements of the conditions, and that it seemed to him idle to suppose that good aeroplanes could not be built in this country.

"It is quite possible," the Senator concluded, "that the warring European nations have not got the best conceivable type of aeroplanes, but which are large numbers, and which are made in great quantities, and which are made to answer every purpose."

PLAN LAID TO BEAT IMMIGRATION VETO
House Adopts Conference Report and Bill Now Goes to President.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The House adopted the conference report on the Burnett immigration bill to-day, thus constituting the final legislative step necessary to send the bill to the President.

That the expected veto of President Wilson will be overridden by the House was predicted to-night by Chairman Burnett of the Immigration Committee.

The conference report was adopted by a vote of 227 to 96, following previous adoption in the Senate. While the conference report had more than the required two-thirds majority, the result of the vote was taken as a criterion of the result on a motion to override the Presidential veto. Both friends and opponents of the immigration legislation were about evenly divided on the vote.

Members of the New York delegation voting for the conference report to-day were Representatives Brown, Platt, Parker, Mott, Underhill, and others. In the event of a veto, the report would be sent to the President.

Under the auspices of the Hebrew Sheltering Aid Society of America, a mass meeting will be held at Cooper Union on the evening of January 29 to protest against the passage of the immigration bill containing a literacy test.

Mayor Mitchell, who has been invited to address the meeting, has given his desire to be present. Judge Leon Sanders will preside.

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BRYAN GLORIES IN JOB-HUNT LETTER

Glad to Have Public Know He Seeks Rewards for Political Workers.

HOUSE TO DISCUSS MESSAGE TO VICK

Testimony in Sullivan Case May Begin Effort to Undo Secretary of State.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Secretary of State Bryan frankly acknowledged to-day that the letter produced as evidence by Walker W. Vick, in the investigation of the conduct of Minister James M. Sullivan was his own, and supplemented that acknowledgment with the following statement:

"I am glad to have the public know that I appreciate the services of those who work in politics, and that I feel an interest in seeing them rewarded. I think that is the only charge that can be based on that letter, and as Mr. Vick received his appointment as a reward for political work, I thought he was a good man to address in expressing my opinion on the subject."

The Secretary of State seemed to regard the entire matter as a huge joke. The suggestion that the State Department had been since his entrance into office a sort of employment bureau of the faithful machine politicians, from various quarters of the United States did not interest the Secretary in the least. He listened to the further suggestion that the offices paroled at the State Department were in a sense political plums, in view of the fact that the salaries were paid, not out of the United States but from the Dominican Treasury, without comment.

House to Discuss It.
Secretary of War Garrison, asked about the appointment of Vick and his assistant, Vance, said:

"I recommended the appointment of Vick, and I recommended the appointment of Vance; and that is all I have to relate on that subject."

Secretary Bryan's patronage letter to Vick is to be the target of Republican attack in the House. It was learned to-day that Mann, the minority leader, Representative Moore and other Republicans will make speeches on what they regard as an extraordinary letter from the Secretary of State.

Because of the plan among Republicans to discuss the letter in the Congressional Record, the minority members to-day resisted the temptation merely to insert the speech in the record during the debate on the river and harbor bill. Instead, they will be the subject of extended discussion later.

Vick's veiled attack on Bryan through the publication of the patronage letter is believed here as the entering wedge to one of the bitterest fights the Democratic party has had to contend with. Vick is a personal friend of William F. McCombs, chairman of the National Committee, who since President's inauguration has been gradually edged away from having an important voice in administration affairs by Secretary Bryan and his friends.

Want to Force Bryan Out.
The publication of the patronage letter is believed to mark the beginning of an effort on the part of the national chairman's friends to show up Bryan in such a light that he will find it inconvenient to continue as a member of President Wilson's Cabinet.

While this fight has been going on under the surface for the last two years, the publication of the letter to Vick is the first sign that the contest will go on in the open.

It is considered no secret here that the Bryan and McCombs once had been close friends. McCombs became an occasional caller at the White House. McCombs himself has said little or nothing about the matter, but he has kept his best fight he knew how for those of his friends whom he thought were entitled to recognition by the administration.

Vick, who was Chairman of McCombs' association, is known here to be closer to the chairman than any other Democrat. Hence it is believed that, while Vick may be a personal friend of Bryan, he is nevertheless has started on the path to repay some of the things which are said to be due to Secretary Bryan.

BRYAN PLUMS IN SANTO DOMINGO
Continued from page 1

his client, C. D. Smith, a contractor, of Memphis, told an interesting story yesterday of a Santo Domingo proposition, which he said was made by W. C. Beer.

About October 20, 1913, the witness said, Smith summoned him to the Vanderbilt Hotel to advise with him in regard to a proposition he had with Beer. Wilson said he told Smith that he did not know Beer, but advised him to drop the matter and have nothing to do with Beer in the future.

"Smith stated to me that Beer had represented to him that he was largely responsible for the appointment of Minister Sullivan," said Mr. Wilson; "that there were large government contracts to be let in Santo Domingo and that he was anxious for Smith, who is a well known contractor in the South, to get the contracts."

Beer represented that Sullivan was a close friend of his and had been given unusual powers as minister, broader than had any of his predecessors, and that the entire matter of awarding the contracts would be in his hands. Smith spoke of possible trouble on the contracts from the prevalence of revolutions and Beer told him that this government would furnish ample protection.

"Smith stated that for \$5,000 cash Beer offered to give him a letter of introduction to Minister Sullivan. When he obtained the contract he was to pay Beer \$5,000 more, he said, and they were to organize a company, and Beer and his associates were to get 10 per cent on all the contracts."

"Beer assured Smith, he said, that there would be 30 per cent profit on the contracts. Smith mentioned that he wouldn't want any criticism from this government for taking such contracts, and Beer assured him that he wouldn't be troubled, at least for the next four years."

Jarvis Mentioned.
Asked by Commissioner Phelan if Beer mentioned who his associates were, the witness said the name of Samuel Jarvis was mentioned, and one or two others whose names he could not remember. He could not recall that Smith mentioned an associate, except as "the instrument through which the contracts were to be awarded."

Wilson said he had never seen Beer or Sullivan, and had no personal or political motive in relating the story as his client had told it to him. He said

he had been Speaker of the Assembly in the Tennessee Legislature from 1901 to 1903 and had practiced law in this city for ten years.

Roger I. Farnham, who has charge of the Central and South American loan business of the National City Bank, was a witness yesterday. The commissioner's counsel explained to the witness that an impression existed in certain quarters in Santo Domingo and in the State Department at Washington that the National City Bank held extensive interests in the island. The witness said that the bank had no interests there, except the \$150,000 loan to the Dominican government made two years ago. He said it had been arranged that \$30,000 of the bank was deposited in the National City Bank from the receipts of the Dominican Receiver General of Customs each month until the note was retired.

Charles A. Butlin, former Director General of Telegraph and Wireless Service in Santo Domingo, testified that he had been removed after he opposed a scheme suggested by the Banco Nacional interests to extend the wireless service throughout the Caribbean with private capital. Minister Sullivan had suggested the possibilities of such a project to him, he said. The witness declared that Minister Sullivan's conduct in this office greatly discredited the Dominican government of officials.

"He would not even take off his hat when the members of the Dominican cabinet called on him," said Mr. Butlin. "In every case a big increase in salary year shows another problem that will have to be dealt with by the Governor and legislators. These requests were submitted to the Budget Commission shortly after the last election by departments which were then and still are under Democratic administration. In every case a big increase was sought over the amount spent last year, despite the fact that the state's finances were left by the last administration at a lower ebb than in many years before. The biggest increase was in the salary of the Governor's Compensation Commission, which asks \$1,227,162."

Last year it spent only about \$202,000. The first marshal's department, which the Republicans intend to abolish, asked \$382,000, an increase of nearly \$200,000 over what it spent last year."

NEGRO FAMILY LYNCHED
Father, Son and Two Daughters Victims of Georgia Mob.

Atlanta, Jan. 15.—Dan Barber, his son Jesse, and his two married daughters, Ella and Ella Charles, negroes, taken from the Jasper County jail at Monticello, Ga., by a mob last night and lynched.

Sheriff James Ewell and men, and the negroes were taken to the outskirts of the town, where their bodies, riddled with bullets, were found to-day.

The lynchings resulted indirectly from a fight at Barber's home, when J. P. Williams, chief of police, tried to arrest him on a charge of selling whiskey without a license. Barber fired on the officer. His son Jesse and daughters joined in an attack on the policeman.

It is said the negroes were lynched one at a time, being first hanged and then shot.

DOMINICAN PLACES SOUGHT BY BRYAN

Some of the Santo Domingo patronage which Secretary Bryan sought for "deserving Democrats."

Office	Yearly Salary
Deputy Receiver General of Customs	\$6,000
Secretary to the Receiver-General	minimum, \$1,500; maximum, 2,400
Chief Statistician	2,200
Assistant Auditor, minimum	\$1,500; maximum, 2,200
Record Clerk, minimum	\$1,500; maximum, 1,920
Superintendent of Revenue	2,200
Cutter Service	1,500
Executive Clerk	1,500
Spanish Stenographer and Translator	1,500
Five Special Inspectors, total	12,000
maximum	12,000
Customs Collector	2,200
Total	\$34,420

The Deputy Receiver General is a Presidential appointment.

He had been Speaker of the Assembly in the Tennessee Legislature from 1901 to 1903 and had practiced law in this city for ten years.

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WIFE SUES GARRETT
Says "Annalist" Editor Left Her After Quarrels.

Mrs. Ida Garner Garrett, of Bound Brook, N. J., filed summons and complaint in the Chancery Court, Jersey City, yesterday against her husband, Garrett Garrett, in a suit for support.

She asserts that he abandoned her last November, and has an income from magazines of from \$200 to \$300 a week. Trouble with her husband followed the coming of Thomas Garrett, her brother-in-law, she declares. After he became a member of the family quarrels were frequent, Mrs. Garrett says.

A Japanese man servant engaged in her absence to replace the cook is another grievance. She asserts that her usual place at table was denied her, and she was obliged to take her meals in the sun parlor. She adds, spending the night with neighbors, because she was afraid to stay at home. Once during her absence, she says, her husband took the furniture from the house, leaving a note to say he was going to live in New York.

Garrett is a financial writer, the author of "Where the Money Grows." He has written or several New York papers, and writes for "The New York Times Annalist."

DELISS GETS LIFE TERM
"RAILROADED," WAILS SISTER

Little rat! He knew they'd put him over, and he was too dirty to take his medicine alone. Oh, how I hate him!" She clutched the brass railing of the stairs as though illustrating what she would like to do to "Rabbit" Crosby.

"Tony" Deliss, the gangster convicted last week of inspiring the murder of John Hurst, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Nott, in General Sessions, to a term of from twenty years to life in Sing Sing. He took the sentence impassively and with a nod to some of his friends who had gathered in the court slouched back to the Tombs, guarded by two deputies.

In the corridor Anna Deliss, the prisoner's sister, wept bitterly, and cried that her brother had been "railroaded." His wife, a pale, gaunt woman, whom he married when he was seventeen years old, merely pressed her two-year-old boy close to her when she learned of the sentence and set her lips tightly together. But the tears would come, and she was crying when she was led from the building.

"It was Crosby who done it!" wailed his sister, as she prepared to follow "Tony's" wife. "Oh, the rat—the mean

little rat! He knew they'd put him over, and he was too dirty to take his medicine alone. Oh, how I hate him!" She clutched the brass railing of the stairs as though illustrating what she would like to do to "Rabbit" Crosby.

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GLYNN PROFLIGACY BARED BY WHITMAN

Bond Issue of \$50,000,000 Necessary at Once for Barge Canal.

DEMOCRATS IN OFFICE SEEK HUGE INCREASES

Compensation Board Asks \$1,000,000 More—Situation Puzzle to New Administration.

Albany, Jan. 15.—Governor Whitman for the first time was brought face to face this afternoon with the serious financial difficulties left by the last Democratic administration. The barge canal problem was taken up at a conference, behind closed doors in the legislative chamber, of state officials, including the canal board and canal men from the western part of the state.

It was found the \$101,000,000 voted for the barge canal by the people was nearly exhausted, while the canal is only 80 per cent completed and the canal claims have reached \$76,000,000. To meet this situation the state is in immediate need of \$50,000,000, with no source to draw it from except another bond issue. This can only be done through a referendum vote of the people, as the Legislature cannot authorize the bonds to a greater amount than \$10,000,000.

Those attending the conference with the Governor included Lieutenant Governor Schoenck, Speaker Sweet, State Engineer Williams, Harold J. Hinman, majority leader of the Assembly, George Clinton and ex-Senator Henry Hill of Buffalo. They all said afterward that they were sworn to secrecy by Governor Whitman, but admitting that another conference would be held.

The Democrats of the Glynn administration have answered the criticism of their failure to complete the canal by saying that delays were caused by the necessity of revising the plans and that more and heavier bridges were required than were originally planned. But Governor Whitman and his conferees found little consolation in these explanations.

An examination of the requests made by the state departments for the coming year shows another problem that will have to be dealt with by the Governor and legislators. These requests were submitted to the Budget Commission shortly after the last election by departments which were then and still are under Democratic administration. In every case a big increase was sought over the amount spent last year, despite the fact that the state's finances were left by the last administration at a lower ebb than in many years before. The biggest increase was in the salary of the Governor's Compensation Commission, which asks \$1,227,162."

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